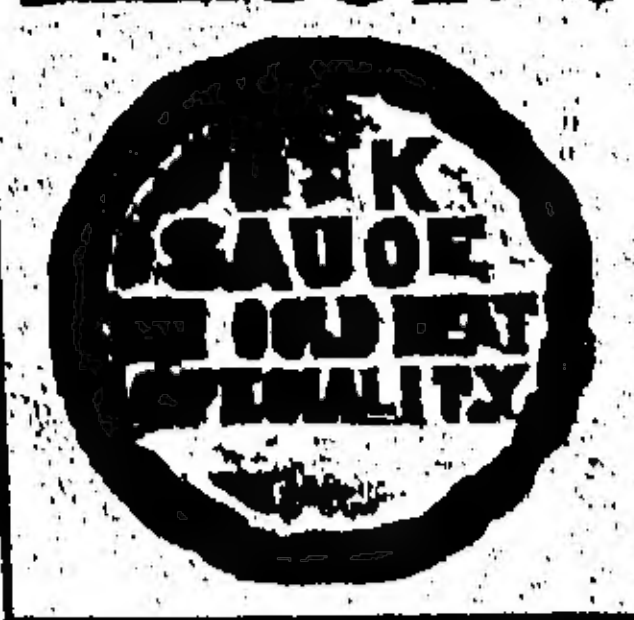


MASON'S



# Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**YOU CAN AFFORD TO LOSE**  
early anything on earth except  
your eyesight.  
We can supply you with lenses  
that will relieve and strengthen  
your eyes.  
N. LAZARUS  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,325. 號五廿百三千九萬一第

日廿月三年申庚

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 8TH, 1920.

號五月五年九國民華中

PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs net.  
In Bags 250 lbs net.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

## NOTICE.

Owing to the constant rise in first costs and the fall in exchange we are obliged to reduce our discounts to customers to Five per cent.

**CALDBECK,**

**MACGREGOR & Co.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

## CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

**CARTRIDGE**  
**NEWLY ARRIVED.**  
**SPORTING CARTRIDGES,**  
12, 10 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. C. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.  
**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,**  
Nos. 4-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

## A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
GLASS ENGRAVING, SIGN-BOARD AND MIRROR MAKING  
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock  
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING  
UNDER TAKEN  
TELEPHONE 1519.

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m.	" " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 " "	" " 10 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " "	" " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.20 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 " "
5.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 " "
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 15 " "
8.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS	
As on Week Days.	

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

### DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 3A Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 23 Local	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Local
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsai) dep.	7.30		8.30		8.30		8.30		8.30	8.30
SHEN LUNG " dep.	7.35		8.40		8.35		8.35		8.35	8.35
Shum Chan " dep.	7.40		8.45		8.40		8.40		8.40	8.40
Shum Chai " dep.	7.45		8.50		8.45		8.45		8.45	8.45
Shum Chai " dep.	7.50		8.55		8.50		8.50		8.50	8.50
Shum Chai " dep.	7.55		9.00		8.55		8.55		8.55	8.55
Shum Chai " dep.	8.00		9.05		9.00		9.00		9.00	9.00
Shum Chai " dep.	8.05		9.10		9.05		9.05		9.05	9.05
Shum Chai " dep.	8.10		9.15		9.10		9.10		9.10	9.10
Shum Chai " dep.	8.15		9.20		9.15		9.15		9.15	9.15
Shum Chai " dep.	8.20		9.25		9.20		9.20		9.20	9.20
Shum Chai " dep.	8.25		9.30		9.25		9.25		9.25	9.25
Shum Chai " dep.	8.30		9.35		9.30		9.30		9.30	9.30
Shum Chai " dep.	8.35		9.40		9.35		9.35		9.35	9.35
Shum Chai " dep.	8.40		9.45		9.40		9.40		9.40	9.40
Shum Chai " dep.	8.45		9.50		9.45		9.45		9.45	9.45
Shum Chai " dep.	8.50		9.55		9.50		9.50		9.50	9.50
Shum Chai " dep.	8.55		10.00		9.55		9.55		9.55	9.55
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Shum Chai " dep.	9.15		10.20		10.15		10.15		10.15	10.15
Shum Chai " dep.	9.20		10.25		10.20		10.20		10.20	10.20
Shum Chai " dep.	9.25		10.30		10.25		10.25		10.25	10.25
Shum Chai " dep.	9.30		10.35		10.30		10.30		10.30	10.30
Shum Chai " dep.	9.35		10.40		10.35		10.35		10.35	10.35
Shum Chai " dep.	9.40		10.45		10.40		10.40		10.40	10.40
Shum Chai " dep.	9.45		10.50		10.45		10.45		10.45	10.45
Shum Chai " dep.	9.50		10.55		10.50		10.50		10.50	10.50
Shum Chai " dep.	9.55		11.00		10.55		10.55		10.55	10.55
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Shum Chai " dep.	10.35		11.40		11.35		11.35		11.35	11.35
Shum Chai " dep.	10.40		11.45		11.40		11.40		11.40	11.40
Shum Chai " dep.	10.45		11.50		11.45		11.45		11.45	11.45
Shum Chai " dep.	10.50		11.55		11.50		11.50		11.50	11.50
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Shum Chai " dep.	11.15		12.20		12.15		12.15		12.15	12.15
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Shum Chai " dep.	11.30		12.35		12.30		12.30		12.30	12.30
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Shum Chai " dep.	11.45		12.50		12.45		12.45		12.45	12.45
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Shum Chai " dep.	12.15		13.20		13.15		13.15		13.15	13.15
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Shum Chai " dep.	13.15		14.20		14.15		14.15		14.15	14.15
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Shum Chai " dep.	15.20		16.25		16.20		16.20		16.20	16.20
Shum Chai " dep.	15.25		16.30		16.25		16.25		16.25	16.25
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Shum Chai " dep.	16.45		17.50		17.45		17.45		17.45	17.45
Shum Chai " dep.	16.50		17.55		17.50		17.50		17.50	17.50
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Shum Chai " dep.	17.25		18.30		18.25		18.25		18.25	18.25
Shum Chai " dep.	17.30		18.35		18.30		18.30		18.30	18.30
Shum Chai " dep.	17.35		18.40		18.35		18.35		18.35	18.35
Shum Chai " dep.	17.40		18.45		18.40		18.40		18.40	18.40
Shum Chai " dep.	17.45		18.50		18.45		18.45		18.45	18.45
Shum Chai " dep.	17.50		18.55		18.50		18.50		18.50	18.50
Shum Chai " dep.	17.55		19.00		18.55		18.55		18.55	18.55
Shum Chai " dep.	18.00		19.05		19.00		19.00		19.00	19.00
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Shum Chai " dep.	18.10		19.15		19.10		19.10		19.10	19.10
Shum Chai " dep.	18.15		19.20		19.15		19.15		19.15	19.15
Shum Chai " dep.	18.20		19.25		19.20		19.20		19.20	19.20
Shum Chai " dep.	18.25		19.30		19.25		19.25		19.25	19.25
Shum Chai " dep.	18.30		19.35		19.30		19.30		19.30	19.30
Shum Chai " dep.	18.35		19.40		19.35		19.35		19.35	19.35
Shum Chai " dep.	18.40		19.45		19.40		19.40		19.40	19.40
Shum Chai " dep.	18.45		19.50							







## INTIMATIONS

**PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON**  
Corner of Haiphong & Han Kow Roads  
Tel. K. K.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.  
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.  
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.  
TERMS MODERATE.  
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—  
**J. H. OXBERRY,**  
Proprietor

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL

SATURDAY, MAY 8th.

TEA DANCING FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.  
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, MAY 9th.

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon.

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
IS THE AUCTIONEER.

**A. G. DA ROCHA,**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2322.

**FLAVOURED** with Instructions from The Council.  
will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, May 8th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M.  
his Salerooms, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

Comprising—

Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Waggon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstand, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long list of Sundries.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.

## JUST ARRIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF  
**MESSRS. SHANKS & CO., LTD.**

## SHIPS CLOSET

BALTIC

PACIFIC

MEDITERRANEAN

ABOVE AND BELOW WATER LINE.

**C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.,**

30 & 32, Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Established 1900.

## LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO, Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets.  
RUBBER, GUMS, and GENERAL PRODUCE. Samples valued. Best ports for consignments indicated.  
**KEYMER, SON & CO.,**  
(Import Dept.) Whitechapel, London.  
Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

## PUBLISHED TO-DAY

**HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.**

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK  
LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to read Home.

## DIVORCE LAWS.

**LORD CHANCELLOR'S PLEA FOR  
RELAXATION.**

In the course of a debate on the motion for the second reading of Lord Buckmaster's Matrimonial Causes Bill, the rejection of which had been moved by Lord Braye.

The Lord Chancellor said he had to announce that Lord Buckmaster had received a petition signed by 100,000 persons asking their Lordships to give a second reading to this Bill. The Government felt that on a subject which so much perplexed the consciences of individuals it would not be proper for them to give such direction as was accorded by putting the Government Whips in charge of the division. Members of the Government would therefore speak and vote according to their views.

He associated himself with Lord Buckmaster when he asked whether the report of the Royal Commission was to count for nothing. By an overwhelming majority they recommended the conditions which were now before the House. The Bill concerned two distinguishable topics. The first related to the machinery which the Commission recommended. He did not find himself in agreement with those recommendations, and if the Bill was given a second reading, he would make alternative proposals. He did not agree that the County Courts were the proper tribunals to decide these matters, and to bring divorce within the reach of those who lived in the provinces he would propose that the matter should come under the jurisdiction of the Judges of Assize. On the fundamental recommendation he accepted the majority report of the Commission without any qualification whatever.

**THE REAL CONTROVERSY.**  
After all rhetorical devices had been stripped away, the real controversy was between those who believed that marriage ought to be indissoluble for any reason and those who held the opposite view. Towards the end of the seventeenth Century, it was recognised that divorce could be obtained on the ground of adultery. There was, however, a dividing line between the rich and the poor. The principle that marriage was and ought to be indissoluble disappeared from our institutions 350 years ago. While holding as strongly as anyone that continuity was of vital importance to marriage, yet he would make this point, by which he must stand or fall, that the spiritual and moral side of marriage were incomparably more important than the physical side.

Think of what marriage represented, the memories of the world, adventures faced together, headlessly, but yet so confidently, the tender comradeship, the sweet associations of parenthood, how much more ought they to count than the bonds by which nature, in her intelligent telepathy, had contrived to secure the perpetuation of the species. Those who opposed this Bill must say that the physical side was not the higher; that the physical side was not the higher they were committed to the monstrous paradox that they allowed divorce for a breach of the less important obligation, and denied it for a breach of the more important obligation.

**"ROTTERDAM OF VICE."**  
The woman who was deserted by her husband who had also committed adultery could get relief; but a woman who was deserted by a soldier from overseas, could not identify her husband and prove adultery, and was unable to get relief. There were thousands, tens of thousands of people in that position. He knew it was not the intention of the opponents of the Bill to encourage adultery, but let them consider the case of a young woman of twenty-two who was left for the rest of her life by a fugitive husband whom she could never identify. The Archbishop of York had said that judicial separation was open to her. It was the saddest thing for the Church to support a state of affairs which really meant that the only alternative to this Bill was a state of judicial separation. He was prepared to say that judicial separation was a hotbed of vice. They were told that such a woman of twenty-two should remain chaste. For 2,000 years human nature had resisted at that age this cold admonition of the cloisters, and he did not believe that the Supreme Being had set a standard which 2,000 years of Christian experience had shown to be unattainable. Do not let them delude themselves. It meant that new connections were formed, and that in an overwhelming number of cases the man or woman entered into adulterous relations. Was not the legislature responsible for all these adulterous unions and for their consequences?

**NEW GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.**  
People objected to bringing into the world illegitimate children, and there were thousands of Englishmen and Englishwomen at the prime of their lives who were condemned to sterile marriages because they would not desire to bring into the world illegitimate children. These people were living their lives in circumstances in which they saw no gleam of hope, and they asked for mercy and justice. It was said that mischief would follow the passing of the Bill. Was the mischief that might follow worse than the mischief that which existed to-day? They were not dealing with a new heaven, but with an imperfect world.

Dealing with cruelty as a ground for divorce he said that in some cases a woman could not go on living with her husband without incurring risk to life and limb. It was said that it was difficult to define cruelty. While all definitions were difficult, there was no definition which was beyond the resource and ingenuity of the law. It was proposed that divorce should be allowed where a lunatic had been confined for five years under the Lunacy Law. That affected 40,000 persons. In many cases the lunatic had not the slightest conception that he was married, and the proposition was gravely put forward that a man or woman whose spouse had been seized by this infirmity to such an extent that they did not know they had a spouse,

should, nevertheless, be tied for life. One tragic case was within the knowledge of their Lordships. He would mention the name. It was the case of one who discovered at the church door that his wife was mentally affected. One day men would wonder how we sustained so long a system so savage in its conception and so devastating in its consequences.

**NOT OF CIVILISATION.**  
Another ground for divorce was imprisonment under commuted death sentences. It was only the indulgence of the State in commuting the capital sentence that prevented the discharge from the obligations of matrimony. It was said that these changes ignored the case of the children. That was untrue. If they contrasted the state of the children as it existed to-day and the state of the children as it would be under the proposals of this Bill, no reasonable man could doubt where the balance of advantage would lie. Under the proposed system the children would be removed from contact with a spouse who from moral or physical taint was unfit to sustain the obligations of marriage. He had said that what he could do to influence their Lordships in coming to a decision on what he regarded as a momentous issue in the social development of the country. It might be that if the Bill was sent to the House of Commons it would meet with such a volume of support that they would at last be able to remove this great blot from our civilisation. He implored their Lordships to be the pioneers in this great reform. Should it prove to be so they would receive the unspeakable gratitude of thousands of their fellow subjects, and generations yet to be would proclaim them for the wisdom and humanity of their decisions. (Cheers.)

**ARCHBISHOP'S POSITION.**  
The Archbishop of Canterbury said he did not approach the subject on ecclesiastical grounds or distinctively religious grounds. He offered no opposition to several of the larger changes proposed by the Bill. He did not object to a cheaper mode of obtaining divorce, though he should like that the Courts to which the poor man could go would not be inferior to those open to the rich. He had no objection to the equality of the two sexes as to the grounds on which they could claim divorce, and he did not object to the additional grounds for obtaining nullity. If those changes were made they would have gone very far to meet the greater part of the need that was real, and could be met by legislation. If all the proposals were carried there would still be a great many hard cases.

But these cases must be dealt with individually; the law must be fundamental. It was taken for granted that there was a general demand for these changes. From examination he found that nearly all the demand was for the cheapening of divorce, and the equality of the sexes. Lord Buckmaster alleged the evidence of innumerable cases of desertion, especially since the war. He had been in touch with the Associated Societies for the protection of women and children, and he found that in 1913, 891 cases of women had been dealt with by these Societies, of whom 144 were deserted. In 1914, 873 cases were dealt with, of whom 147 were deserted; in 1915, 728 cases of whom 117 were deserted; and in 1916, 1,113 cases, of whom 197 cases were deserted.

**CAUTION NEEDED.**  
He admitted there were cases of hardship, difficulty, and wrong that, considered individually, were heartbreaking, but viewed proportionately, their number was small. The House must proceed with caution for whatever was done would be done irrevocably; the door would be opened, and experience went to show that however wrongly it might be used, it could not be closed again. The Bill touched the whole life of England. There were about nine million married couples in England, but the number of cases about which they were talking was very few, and they must be wary in helping the few they might not bring unrest and distress on the infinitely more numerous happy homes. Moreover, this was the worst moment for dealing with the question. The wildest proposals for social and other reforms were being made all over Europe. He agreed that there should be cheaper divorce, equality of sex conditions, and increased grounds for declaring marriage annulled. If their Lordships supported a Bill on all that was needed in England to-day.

Lord PARSONS (U.) said that the Christian and religious aspect of marriage was the fundamental matter, which could not be eliminated when the great question of the sanctity of marriage was being dealt with. The more opportunities given for divorce, the more restlessness would grow. The appetite increased with what it fed on.

**FLATTERING ST. MATTHEW.**  
The Marquess of SALISBURY (U.) appealed to the House to vote against the Bill. The Lord Chancellor had referred to St. Matthew, but he preferred St. Matthew to the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord CHANCELLOR—I agreed with St. Matthew. (Laughter.)

The Marquess of SALISBURY said he thought St. Matthew would be flattered. (Renewed laughter.) All our Western ideas of marriage had evolved under the doctrine of the Christian Church, and it was of vital importance that the which had been accepted and acted on for two thousand years should as far as possible be maintained. The ground on which the Lord Chancellor would have them stand was uncertain—as the Archbishop had described it, "a slippery slope." If certain diseases were to be a ground for divorce, why pick out some more than others? The Bill proposed to admit desertion and cruelty as grounds for divorce. Taking all matters into consideration, there appeared to him no reason why a man should not come to the Court and say, "This woman I have married is repulsive to me. I have a physical dislike for her; I cannot endure her any longer." Under the proposals of the Lord Chancellor that would be good enough excuse to secure divorce.

The Lord CHANCELLOR—No, no. (Continued at foot of next column.)

## IN RUSSIA.

**AN INTERVIEW WITH  
TCHITCHERIN.**

Moscow, April 18th.

Mr. Tchitcherin received me [Moscow's correspondent] at midnight on the 16th inst. He comes of a rich family, and is of distinguished birth. He served in his early days in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in 1904 began actively championing internationalism in Berlin, whence he was expelled. He then transferred his activities to Geneva, Paris, and finally London, where, at the beginning of the war, he was arrested and imprisoned for his agitation against the war and in favour of the labour movement. He was set free in 1915 at Trotsky's demand and on the threat of reprisals against the Englishman in Russia. On his return to Russia and after the signing of the Brest Litovsk Peace Treaty, he became People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

Tchitcherin has introduced a new Workers' and Peasants' Soviet diplomacy and daily thunders forth to the world his now famous wireless diplomatic Notes. He impressed me as a man whose whole being is permeated with the conviction that his cause is right, or as a man who, outwardly cold and calm, is inwardly burning with a fiery revolutionary temperament.

In answer to my request he made the following statement on the Soviet Government's policy in the Far East:—  
"Our repeated proposals of peace are often understood abroad as signs of weakness on our part. This is untrue. We propose peace because the people from amongst whom our power springs are entirely foreign to any conquest or aggressive designs. We have no intention of disturbing the calm of the Far East. This is proved by the fact that we agree to the establishment of a buffer State between the Baikal and the Pacific Ocean, including in it the Russian half of Saghalien. There is no doubt that the great mass of the population of the new State is inclined towards Russia, which will continue to exert influence in the future. We are ready, however, to cut it off from us and shall not interfere in its self-administration. None the less the settlement of our legal relations to the new State as well as its future entirely depends upon our relations with Japan. Japan must reach simultaneously an agreement with Russia as well as with the Trans-Baikal buffer State. After becoming separated from Japan by a vast buffer State we shall consider it quite useful for both countries to attract Japanese technicians and capital to different branches of our industry and to renew exchange of goods. Our general commercial relations would, of course, depend upon the success of our delegations' negotiations with England, France and Scandinavia."

In answer to my question whether Russia intends to send a similar delegation to Japan, Mr. Tchitcherin replied:—"We cannot send anybody to Japan as she has left all our Notes unanswered."  
I was also received by Mr. Tchitcherin's deputy, Mr. Karakhan. Besides explaining to me all that Mr. Tchitcherin told me, he said among other things:—"Personally I definitely recognise, as do all the leaders of the Soviet politics, the particular interests of Japan in the Far East. If American interests in Siberia are mainly political, those of neighbouring Japan are incomparably deeper, not only from the political but from the economic standpoint. Taking this peculiar situation into consideration we have decided to delimitate Eastern Siberia under a special regime. Let the local Zemstvo or a similar democratic organisation rule there and determine such laws as would allow foreigners to continue their peaceful occupations.—Japan Chronicle."  
[The remainder of the telegram has been censored by the Japanese Government.]

CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
CHINESE FIRMS.

Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor at Shanghai, calls attention in a recent despatch to the wasteful practice of manufacturers and exporters not only in the United Kingdom, but also in practically all foreign countries, sending out trade circulars, catalogues, etc., to Chinese firms who have ceased to exist and whose addresses have apparently been taken from out-of-date directories. It is also pointed out that the addresses on communication are in many cases given in Romanised Chinese, which makes identification almost impossible, with the result that the Chinese postal authorities are unable to deliver.

British firms desirous of entering the Chinese market should apply to the Department of Overseas Trade or to the Commercial Counsellor at Shanghai for information as to the classes of goods which are likely to find a sale in China, and for the names of firms who would be suitable as agents, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of sending out circulars, which may in many cases not be productive of satisfactory results. The practice of sending out inquiries to all British Consular Offices in China on the same subject often leads to an unnecessary duplication of work.

The Marquess of SALISBURY thought the Lord Chancellor would find it difficult to resist it on logical grounds. The question was not whether the divorce laws were to be reformed, but whether their Lordships were to accept the most drastic Bill or a more moderate one. He doubted if working women were in favour of the alterations proposed by this Bill; in fact, there was every evidence that they were against anything but the most moderate reform.

**SECOND READING CARRIED.**  
Their Lordships divided and there voted:

For the second reading..... 83  
Against..... 45

Majority for..... 38

The Bill is read a second time.

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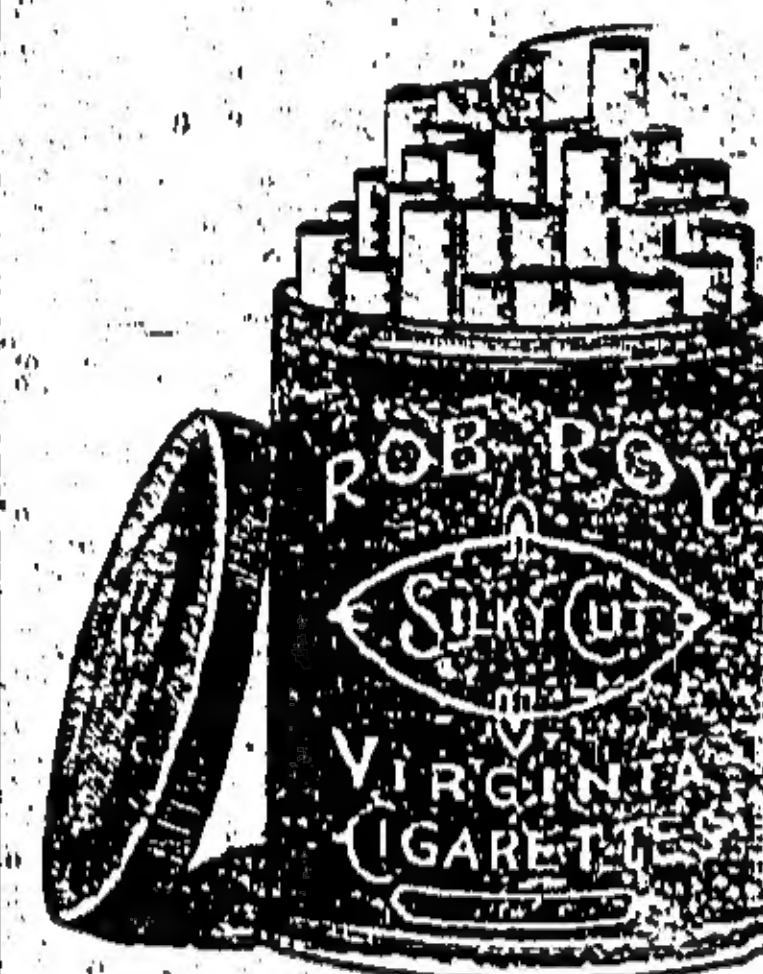
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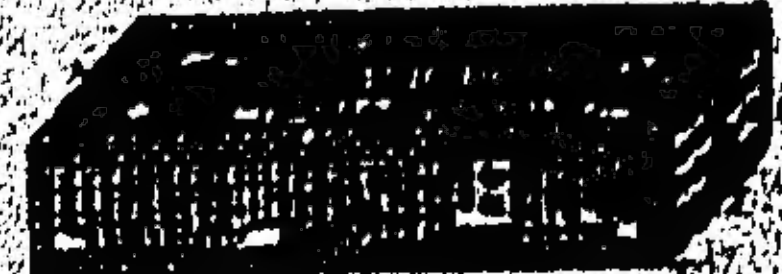
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## THE INEVITABLE SLUMP IN JAPAN.

THE PROFITEER ABOUT TO REAP HIS JUST REWARD.

HOW THE PUBLIC HAVE BEEN ROBBED.

Under these headlines the *Japan Gazette* (Yokohama) of April 17th prints the following items of information:—

The economic depression which has set in during the past fortnight is being very generally felt throughout the country, according to reports received.

The Tokyo branch of the Ito Bank, which was established in Tochi in some years ago with a capital of ¥1,000,000, suspended payment yesterday, and the head office in Tochi also closed its doors for a week.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange continues closed, and it is unknown when it will reopen for business. To-day a conference was to be held between representatives of the Exchange and the Bank of Japan and other banks to consider measures for the relief of the situation. The Osaka and Nagoya Exchanges continue closed.

Transactions on the Tokyo Rice Exchange were suspended yesterday owing to a sharp fall in quotations.

Time transactions in raw silk on the Yokohama Exchange were suspended yesterday, and no business was done to-day. The suspension of business was due to the failure on the part of brokers to deposit the additional security money of ¥3,000,000 necessary as a result of the recent sharp fall in shares. It is feared that when the Exchange reopens there will be a further fall of from ¥30 to ¥50.

Silk factories in Yonezawa have closed their doors to the extent of 70 per cent., with the result that 3,000 workers are out of employment.

Weavers in Mayebashi yesterday decided to suspend operations for a month pending a revival in business. Similar resolutions were passed by weavers in Kaga and other districts.

Referring to a recent statement made by Mr. Inuyama, President of the Bank of Japan, that ¥1,000,000,000 worth of merchandise is now stored in Tokyo as a result of the depression, the *Asahi* says nine large warehouses belonging to the Mitsui Bishi, Toho, Shibusawa, Shogyo, Nakamura, Teikoku, Sugimura, Nippon and Watanabe firms are full of merchandise, including sugar, paper, cotton yarn, wool, iron, raw cotton, rice, etc. No delivery is taken by consignees, who are unable to obtain loans from the banks, which continue to refuse great extensions.

At the Yokohama Customs compound the merchandise on hand is daily increasing, the present accumulation amounting to 250,000 tons. Many consignees hesitate to take delivery as a result of the depression. These goods are being dealt with in strict accordance with the provisions of the Customs Regulations, 500 tons being disposed of daily.

Baron Shibusawa is quoted by the *Yomiuri* as expressing the view that the extraordinary advance in the price of daily necessities of recent years has been abnormal. Prices are now beginning to show a downward tendency. The Baron attributes the high prices to the cornering of the market by profiteers. For instance, a certain cotton spinner told him recently that if spinners sold cotton yarn for ¥450 they would make a fair profit. Until recently the price of cotton yarn was up to ¥700, so that it is evident how ruthlessly the profiteer has been stalking through the market.

Tokyo, April 17th.—The stock, rice and cotton yarn markets in Tokyo remained closed to-day. Prices for rice settlement have been fixed at ¥40.44, ¥38.20, and ¥36.28, for April, May, and June deliveries.

Prices for cotton yarn settlement are put at ¥478.60 and ¥443.40 for April and September deliveries.

Silk forward transactions in Yokohama remained suspended to-day, and the spot market was bewildered, though indications promise certain transactions next week as the M.B.I. and other firms are bent on buying.

**SWINDLES AND NON-PAYMENTS.**

A marked echo of the commercial slump in Japan, says the *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe) made more acute by the recent sharp decline in the share, rice, silk and cotton yarn transactions, is found in the number of complaints laid at the Sannomiya and Aioibashi Police stations under whose jurisdiction come the principal Kobe business firms. All the bankers in the large cities in Japan are very cautious in making new advances, and have even begun to demand more security for advances already made, or in extreme cases are foreclosing on security. There is no small degree of panic in commercial circles in Kobe. A consequent difficulty in transactions is the inevitability of such a panic, not only in Kobe but in every large city of the country, causing a considerable increase in the number of commercial suits everywhere. The Kobe Courts are at present fully occupied with the disposal of ever-increasing plaints, especially in connection with the slump and the Kobe Police stations are inundated with complaints which can hardly be figured by the name of commercial lawsuits but are mainly charges of swindling or minor claims for the enforcement of payment. During the period from March 1st to April 6th, there were at Sannomiya 40 plaints laid, in respect of a total sum of ¥64,735, and at Aioibashi 93 plaints in respect of ¥170,000. These figures show a seven or eightfold increase compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A letter received from Osaka, dated April 29th, states in substance that the financial situation at Osaka for the last few days has been very serious, owing to a large department store in Osaka with a capital of ¥30,000,000 has been abandoned.

It is likely that many other new projects will also be abandoned owing to the impossibility of raising funds.

## THE LIFT BOYS ON STRIKE.

INTERESTING CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

ORDINANCE NOT MEANT TO BE AN INSTRUMENT OF PERSECUTION.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the case against the lift boys of the Hongkong Land Investment Company, who are on strike, and who are charged with leaving service without notice, was heard and resulted in the men being discharged as the Magistrate (Mr. Smith) held that the ultimatum of the manager of the Company, to the effect that the boys could either accept the \$18 a month offered them or leave it, was consenting to their leaving.

Mr. M. K. Lo, solicitor, appeared for the defence of the lift boys, who numbered twenty-five, and Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, over-seer in the employ of the Company, prosecuted.

Mr. Lo, addressing the Magistrate said: Before I go on, I should like to mention that when the offer came to serve the original summons on the men I accepted service on behalf of all the twenty-six men for whom I was to appear. Apparently there has been some misunderstanding and one of the men has gone back to the country, and I have to instructions on his behalf.

The Magistrate took down the name of the missing defendant and wished to know if the men were still in the employ of the company.

Mr. W. J. Wilkinson of the company replied that they were not.

Mr. Smith said that he supposed this was the result of the strike.

Mr. Wilkinson replied that he did not know whether they could call it a strike. The men refused to go to work.

Mr. Smith: Did they not give notice, asking for a rise of pay?

Mr. Wilkinson: Yes, on April 3rd.

Mr. Smith: I think we had better take evidence.

Mr. W. J. Wilkinson then went into the box. He stated that he was employed by the Hongkong Land Investment Company and the Hongkong Central Estate Ltd. and was an over-seer. All the defendants were employed by the company as lift attendants.

Mr. Smith: How much do they get as pay and is it fixed?

Witness: They get \$16 a month.

Mr. Smith: That is a flat rate, I suppose?

Witness: They formerly all got \$16 a month, but in March they got a rise of \$2 and no complaint was made, or any demand for a further increase. On April 3rd, however they sent in a letter asking for an increase.

Mr. Smith: It was about the time of the fitters' strike?

Witness: No, it was after the settlement. They asked for 32 per cent. and sent the following letter to the Secretary:—

DEAR SIR.—In consideration of the fact that you have increased our wages by \$2 we hesitate very much in forwarding you this letter. It occurs to us, however, that it might not be unwise to lay before you the financial difficulties we are experiencing even with the present wages. The prices of all commodities, as you know, have risen to half as much again as before, since the beginning of the war, while our wages have not been increased sufficiently to cope with the change. With the present wages we can hardly afford for even the conventional necessities of our class. This is not a misrepresentation of our part, but a true statement of facts. The fact that people of our class, i.e., skilled labourers, are suffering in consequence of low wages may be seen from the recent clamour among them for higher wages and the strike resulting therefrom. Seeing that other companies have realised the situation of their employees and have consequently increased their wages by 32 per cent., may we appeal to your kind consideration for a further allowance? Trusting that this will meet with a favourable and early reply.

Mr. Smith: Was a reply sent to that?

Witness: A verbal reply was given. This letter was then brought in.

DEAR SIR.—We have the honour to beg inform you that we are very sorry for our wage not enough for every month and you can't increase our wages at present, we all resign on the 1st May. You may employ other men. With thanks for your kindness.

Witness added that the Company said they could not grant the money. On May 1st the men resigned en bloc. The above letter was pushed into my office post box. There was no notice given.

Mr. Smith: They should have mentioned above leaving in the first letter.

Witness: If they had done that we should have made other arrangements. On Sunday, May 2nd, we had 22 of them brought to the office and offered them an extra \$2 making it \$18 in all. They refused to accept it, saying they wanted \$20. That would have been a little over 30 per cent. on the original pay.

Mr. Smith: None of them turned up after that?

Witness: No.

Mr. Smith: Personally, I don't think this Ordinance was meant as a strike breaking machine. They should have given some notice.

Mr. Lo: That is what I mean to submit.

Mr. Smith: The men should have given some warning.

Mr. Lo: It is not so simple as all that, as I hope to indicate in the case for the defence. They knew all along. It was suggested to the men whether they would leave or not.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Lo who asked: Am I not right in saying that you have always adopted a sympathetic attitude towards these men?

Witness: I have.

In point of fact the letter of April 3rd, drafted in this amicable way was actually suggested by you. They wanted an increase and you suggested that a letter be sent—I did.

When a few days later a blank refusal was passed on to them a deputation called on you of about eight men—No.

Did none of them call on you?—No.

Didn't you have any conversation or discussion with them asking you what you suggested? I am instructed that a few days later when they heard that they were not going to get an increase they saw you and told their tale of woe and asked you what could be done. You told them you could do not more and the only thing was for them to do as they liked?—No. I didn't use those words. I said if you are not satisfied you can write another letter.

At all events the verbal reply gave them the impression that you were sympathetic, and you said when you told them you could do no more that they must choose their own means?—No, that was not what I said. They said they were not satisfied but that was on April 26th, after I had told them that there was no increase.

They insisted that they were not satisfied and that they wanted an increase. I told them if they were not satisfied they had better write in again.

In any case that was not the impression they got. Do you know a man called Leung Tang. I believe he is a carpenter, but part of his duties, before you came, was to oversee or superintend these lift boys. He had disciplinary jurisdiction!

—There is a carpenter called Ah Tang. He had some sort of authority over them subject to your approval—When I am away he is always in the office and acts in my place during my absence.

He was used by the men as a mouth piece—I cannot say that I had my suspicions that this was going on.

If Ah Tang is called I am going to put it to him that he was personally cognisant of every step they took and knew they were leaving?—That is what I am trying to find out. I have asked the men whether Ah Tang knew they were going to leave and they told me "No." He also told me "No." I wanted to find out whether this man was talking to these people.

It is part of our case that he did know, and on the evening they stopped work the facts of the case were known to Ah Tang!—I am not aware of that.

Do you know anything about two detectives turning up on Saturday?—I do.

What was their object? Their object was to arrest the men.

The Magistrate: To arrest whom?

Witness: These lift boys for leaving their employ.

Mr. Lo: They were not in fact, arrested!

Witness: No, because when I went down to 20 Li Yuen Street, where the boys were as a kind of mess, I found eight or ten men there. I had the two Chinese detectives with me who were given me by the authorities here to arrest anyone whom I pointed out. I saw the men and I spoke to them. The detectives also spoke to them. I told them what I was going to do and I asked them to return to work and there would be no further trouble. The men said: "We will return to work but we must go round the town and look for the other people who have left work. We cannot start without them."

Mr. Lo: That is exactly what they stated. After that they were asked to go and see the manager on Sunday morning—They were.

I understand you were present?—I was.

Is it not a fact that later Mr. Northcote asked those who wanted to stay on at \$18 a month to stand on one side and those who did not on the other?—Yes.

And none of them stood on the side of wanting to go back?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Northcote say he could replace them at a moment's notice?—He did.

And if they did not choose to accept \$18 a month they could clear out?—Yes. They were told to come up on Monday at 10.30.

I think Mr. Northcote actually said to them: "Well if you do not choose \$18 a month, what are you going to do? and did not some of them say: 'We are prepared to pull ourselves out?'"

They were to turn up on Monday morning. As a matter of fact I do not know whether you are aware that I myself had a conversation with Mr. Northcote about the case before I should like to put to him whether the interview in a newspaper was correct, because it seems to me correct as far as I am concerned. He said that if they didn't want to come back at \$18 a month, he didn't want them.

Witness replied that as the men did not turn up at 10.30 on Monday they were not replaced.

It is reported that Mr. Northcote said: "The men went to see Mr. Lo to ask him to mediate and I refused to see them again."

During the conversation on Sunday were they ever told that they were actually amenable to criminal law if they did not give a month's notice?—They were.

Is it not a fact that the practice of your employers has always been to dismiss these people if they were not satisfied with them at practically a moment's notice, and pay them only up to the time they worked?—I cannot answer that question. Since I have been in the Company I have never had occasion to dismiss any body.

But since this case cropped up have you made any enquiries on this point?—No.

You are not prepared to disagree with me when I tell you, as a matter of fact that all these people looked upon themselves as liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice? There is a concrete case of one of the defendants in the present case who was dismissed in 1914 and a new man taken on in his place. The new man was not satisfactory, and he was dismissed, and the old man re-instated. He was actually paid his wages up to the time of dismissal. If that is the practice of the employers it would be unjust to enforce the law against the employees.

Mr. Smith: The Ordinance says a month's notice must be given unless a definite arrangement has been arrived at between the parties.

Mr. Lo: If that is the practice of the employers, I think it would be absurd to ask your Worship to agree with them. My point is that if the employers arrogate to themselves the right of dismissing a person at a moment's notice and pay them up to the time they work, it would be only right that the men, too, should leave employment at a moment's notice.

Mr. Wilkinson: I told all these men after I received the letter that if they wanted to go they must give a month's notice before they left the service.

Mr. Lo: At any rate the men didn't tell me this.

Witness: I personally told every one that they could not leave without notice. I also instructed them that it was not a case of a strike because the lifters gave notice of a strike, while they had given no notice.

Mr. Smith: They have all been replaced now?—Yes.

They won't be taken back?—No.

They are not skilled labourers?—No. If anything goes wrong with the lift the Electric Company puts them in order. The men have nothing to do with the machinery. They simply manipulate the lift.

Mr. Lo: I don't think I need call any evidence subject to your Worship's direction, because it is in evidence that what took place between the manager and the men on Sunday certainly showed that the manager was a consenting party to the men leaving. He said: 'They could take it or leave it.' I can put every one of them in the box to swear that the first they ever heard of the wonderful 1920 Ordinance was when I had occasion to tell them what they were summoned for. They were actually not aware that the criminal law of the Colony compelled them to give such notice, and they took it that the question of notice was a mere formality and nothing else because all the people were under the impression when the employers practically hinted that if they were not satisfied with the \$18 they could leave. They certainly did not think they should have given notice, and it was a shock to them when they were served with a summons. Secondly, I submit that if the manager or secretary had taken a more sympathetic attitude on Sunday morning and told them about the law, one month's notice and advised them to accept the \$18 and then give a month's notice and in the meantime discuss the matter of increase I have no doubt that everything would have been settled satisfactorily. They were told they could take the \$18 or leave it, and they couldn't do anything else but leave it. I am quite in agreement with what your Worship has so aptly observed that the Ordinance was never meant to be an instrument of persecution against people whose only quarrel with their employers was on the question of wages which could and should have been amicably settled if the employers had only tried. The employers have the upper hand. The men are out of employ and have suffered sufficiently. I ask your Worship to dismiss the summons.

Mr. Smith discharged the defendants.

**GERMAN GOODS IN SHANGHAI**

During the past week, says the *N. Y. Daily News*, we have made reference to the efforts of Germans to resume trade with China. As a tangible example of such resumption the following taken from the Customs Daily Returns of Saturday is of interest.

Telluride, from Hamburg. Imports: Bismuth, 4,000 pounds; paper, 100 pounds; shoes, 800; salt, 200; hats, 1,000; umbrellas, frames, 2,800; buttons, 4,000 gross; needles, 4 millions; sailine, dye, value H.K. \$1.670.

This is the first arrival of any vessel from Hamburg. With reference to the fact of its being a Japanese steamer, it may be remembered that several months ago a Japanese ship announced the removal of goods to H.K.



CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.  
RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL  
COMMISSION APPROVED.

Although no details are yet available of the scheme of increases approved for the Hongkong Civil Service by the Secretary of State, we understand the recommendations of the local Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir William Rees Davies, have, generally, been supported by H.E. Sir Reginald Stubbs and approved by the Colonial Office.

The Commission did not recommend a flat rate of increase—as was done by the Commissions of the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Ceylon. Instead, the Commission went carefully into the claims of every branch of every Department, and, taking into consideration the high cost of living, the shortage of housing, the abnormal exchange rate and other important details, made recommendations which they considered met the needs of every branch of the Service. Whether the results thus attained will result in general satisfaction remains to be seen. When one comes to consider that, by their calculations, the Commission may have recommended a 60 per cent. increase to the Harbour Department boatman and a 10 per cent. increase to the First Assistant of the Public Works Department with, say, an increase in house allowance and a cancellation of the duty allowance and the substitution of half pay leave for full pay leave after the first six months, it will be recognised that the Commission will have done wonderfully well if they have helped the Civil Service to realise their expectations.

The Civil Service proper and the Clerical Service have yet to receive, from the local Secretariat, the details of the increases approved. The following circular shows the increase granted to the junior service:—

Officers drawing less than \$480 per annum, and not having free married quarters, receive a permanent increase of 20 per cent. upon salary.

Officers drawing less than \$480 per annum and who have free married quarters, receive a permanent increase of 10 per cent. upon salary.

Officers drawing not more than \$380 per annum receive a temporary allowance of \$1 per month.

The payment of percentage and rice allowance, approved in February and April, 1920, no longer applies.

The new increases do not apply to the Clerical Staff, nor to Indian or Chinese Police Sergeants, Lance-Sergeants or Constables, nor to Indian gaoi wardens or guards, or to men in the engineering trades whose case falls within the terms of the recent strike settlement.

It applies otherwise to all labour which is in any sense in the regular employment of the Government, but it does not cover the case of men who are engaged for brief periods at the market rate of wages.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.  
ITS STRENGTH AND PURPOSE.

It is officially intimated that the following will be the composition of the China Squadron as from April 1st:—

Flagship—*Hawkins*, light cruiser.  
1st Light Cruiser Squadron—*Cairo*, *Carleton*, *Curlew* and *Colombo*.  
Submarine flotilla—1 flotilla of 12 boats, 2 depot ships.

Blooms—4.  
Gunboats for river service—14.  
Aircraft carrier—*Art Royal*.  
Special Service vessel—1.

Referring to the overseas naval forces, the Admiralty Secretary in his annual memorandum says:—"The need for them (the Overseas Squadron), which has always been recognised in the past, has never been more urgent than it is to-day, in view of the necessity for re-establishing the internal trade of the Empire, and promoting that with foreign countries. The Navy constitutes the police of the seas and all experience teaches that an efficient Navy is the surest guarantee for peace."

Lieut.-Commr. R. O. Hayes, O.B.E. has been appointed to H.M.S. *Titanic* and Lieut.-Commr. E. M. Stophord, D.S.C., to H.M.S. *Amethyst*.  
Pay-Lieut. Commr. E. H. Stern has been appointed to H.M.S. *Tamar*, as Secretary to Commodore W. Bowden Smith, C.B.E.

Surg.-Lieut. H. W. Fitzroy Williams of the Royal Naval Hospital, Hongkong, has been promoted Surg.-Lieut. Commr. H.M.S. *Colombo* and the flotilla is not likely to arrive in Hongkong until about May 20th. She was due at Colombo on May 3rd. The ladies of Colombo are presenting the warship with three milk flags, an idea initiated by Lady Stubbs when she was in Ceylon. At a meeting of the Municipal Council of Colombo held on April 16th it was decided to make a presentation from the City of Colombo, the gift to cost not over Rs. 1,000.

CHARGE AGAINST PEAK  
TRAM CONDUCTOR.

## THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

The Peak Tramway conductor, Ah King, was convicted on a charge of attempting to embezzle from the Tramway Co., by the sale of 613 used tickets and was sentenced, yesterday, to three months' hard

BANKRUPTCY COURT.  
A JEWELLER'S DEBTS.

At a session of the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday, the Official Receiver (Mr. J. D. Lloyd) opened the public examination of Mr. S. L. M. Sheriff, managing partner of the firm of Sheriff Bros. jewellers, of Queen's Road Central, the firm having filed a petition for bankruptcy.

Mr. Sheriff said that there were four partners in the firm. The business commenced in 1907. The four partners he mentioned began the business in Ceylon and witness came to Hongkong in 1907. The capital was Rs. 30,000. The four partners had equal shares. Originally, the business premises were in Kowloon. The capital was increased by \$10,000 when the firm bought out the Japanese firm. This money was given them by their father. He began to borrow money in Hongkong about five or six years ago, about the time the premises came over to Hongkong. His debts were in small sums, one debt being to Long Hing (\$20,000). He borrowed \$1,200 from Mr. H. Rutledge a week before he put in his petition. He pledged certain goods to Mr. Rutledge in return for this loan—as a guarantee for the money. He owed Mr. Greenfield some money—this was taken to meet bank bills and he used to pay Greenfield daily. Mr. Greenfield brought an action against him for \$3,000, and he paid \$3,150. The remainder had not yet been paid. Mr. Greenfield had some jewellery as security, and still kept the goods. A burglary took place in his shop in December last year. He lost \$7,000 in cash on that occasion; with the jewellery his losses were \$18,000 or \$17,000. He had never made a balance sheet, to see how he stood. He had paid his way till December, 1919. All he took for his pocket expenses was \$30 or \$40, besides paying his household expenditure. The rest went to pay his debt.

The Official Receiver asked that the public examination be closed. He asked for adjudication and the appointment of a trustee. The creditors had agreed to Mr. H. Percy Smith being appointed, the remuneration being according to the usual Court scale.

His Lordship asked what security would be given.

The Official Receiver said that \$10,000 would be sufficient.

His Lordship agreed to adjudication and appointed Mr. H. Percy Smith trustee.

The Official Receiver said that two of the partners were out of the jurisdiction of the Court. He took it that the Court could not grant adjudication in their case.

His Lordship said that he had no power to do so. He would grant adjudication against the firm, which, of course, would only mean the partners in Hongkong.

## A MAN OF MANY BUSINESSES.

A Chinese named Wong Yat Wan, who described himself as a salesman and buyer to a Japanese firm on a monthly salary of \$15, admitted to the Official Receiver that he owed about \$140,000.

He had a share in many businesses, including a \$300 share in a local restaurant; also a \$2,000 share in a rice-dealer's business in Tonkin, which share was now worth \$40,000. He had had to pay the difference in the prices of goods he purchased, the prices having dropped. He also traded on his own account. He bought hemp bags and made a profit. He transacted a sugar deal and made a profit of about \$7,000. This sum the broker, who managed the business had not paid to him yet. One of his biggest losses was on an exchange contract when he bought \$20,000 from the French Bank. He thought exchange would go up; instead, it had dropped. He had lost several tens of thousands of dollars in shares in a shipping business and in a lottery in Canton. The debts had accumulated to \$140,000 in the past six or seven years.

The Official Receiver asked that the public examination be closed, and that the application for adjudication be adjourned sine die. The debtor's relatives might come forward and put up some money, so that it might be possible to come to a compromise with the creditors, who were willing to come to a settlement.

Public examination was closed, and the application for adjudication adjourned sine die.

## THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

EX-AMBASSADOR ON FOREIGN SUSPICIONS.

Mr. Akizuki, formerly the Japanese Ambassador to Austria, who was in Paris in connection with the Peace Conference, though not in any official capacity, nominally returned home by the *Manchuria*, arriving in Kobe on April 17th.

Interviewed by Press representatives, Mr. Akizuki said that the attitude of the Powers towards the Shantung question is not very favourable to Japan. In spite of the clear declarations that have been made by the Japanese Government, the Americans and French "are distrustful of Japan's true intentions. They are under the impression that in the end, Teikoku will pass into Japan's possession. This is due to misunderstandings on their part."

Mr. Akizuki confesses that as he approached Japan on the present voyage the impression has gradually grown upon him that there is after all some ground for their suspicion of Japan's true motives.

FORTHCOMING GYMKHANA  
MEETING.

## THE ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the Third Gymkhana to be held on May 15th:

1st Race—3 Furlongs—King Alfred, St. Chad, Blackbird, Dahlia, Rowdy Child, Sinza, Salamander, and Algerian Chief.

2nd Race—Gymkhana Stakes—Begger King, Lightning, Spotted Sand, Siamese Cat, Attraction, Brutus, What is it, Sinza and Season Ticket.

3rd and 4th Races—Class Handicaps—Sandmartin, Beggar King, Moonshine, Shooting, Parsnip, Second Target, Blackbird Dahlia, Pussy Foot, Attraction, Brutus, What is it, Wee Mouse, Ringwood, Burning Daylight, Alexander, Season Ticket, Sinza, Gordie Mac, Wilkins Micawber, Algerian Chief, and Saverake.

5th Race—Polo Scoury—Mr. Nemazee's Teardrop, Mr. John Bell Irving's Ringwood, Mr. John Johnstone's Hipper, Mr. John Johnstone's After Dark, Mr. Grimstone's Rebate, Mr. Grimstone's White Fant, Major A. S. Timmis' Talisman, Capt. P. S. L. Beaver's Wakeford, Capt. P. S. L. Beaver's Winter Light, Capt. J. D. James Bay Ram, Lieut. J. M. Dodginton's Murphy, Lieut. A. J. Samut's Tonic, Lieut. R. A. Denne's Bombita, Lieut. C. Sargeant's Surprise, Lieut. A. P. M. Walford's Turf King, and Mr. Seth's Cannon.

6th Race—Half mile—Sandmartin, Ludlow, Scotia Dahlia, St. Chad, Moonshine, Lightning, Parsnip, Brutus, Attraction, Wee Mouse, Ringwood, Brown Paper, Burning Daylight, Nipper, Alexander, and Salamander.

7th Race—1½ Mile Handicap—Sandmartin, Beggar King, Second Target, Blackbird Dahlia, Rowdy Child, Attraction, Brutus, What is it, Sinza, Alexander, Season Ticket, Sinza, Wilkins Micawber, Algerian Chief, and Saverake.

## SPORT.

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The May Qualifying Competition for the Captain's Cup was won by Mr. F. Maitland 99-11, 83 net.

## LAST NIGHT'S VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

## PROGRAMME FULL OF CHOICE ITEMS.

The late hour at which this notice is written precludes the possibility of doing justice to the very fine programme presented at the Variety Entertainment last night at the R.A. Theatre in aid of the Catholic Men's Club. However, those in need of a pleasant and enjoyable two hours' diversion should make it a point to attend the concert to-night, when the programme will be repeated and at which H.E. the Governor, Lady Stubbs and party will be present. The names of such popular entertainers as Lt. Col. Croose and Mr. Howard Freeborn with others such as Major Law, Mrs. Olliver, Lt. Franks, Capt. and Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Philip Kilgour on the programme helped to whet public curiosity as to the entertainment, hence the attendance was very satisfactory. The audience was composed mainly of local Naval and Military people, with a sprinkling of other friends.

The programme got an excellent start when Mr. D. A. Green sang "Sergeant of the Line," and Lt. Col. Croose, who followed, was accorded a fine reception. His contribution was up to his usual standard. Hongkong's latest acquisition, Mr. Howard Freeborn, was in fine voice in an impressive rendering of "The Ages." The impersonation of George the Gentleman by Mr. P. A. Moran showed that George the Gentleman, which have made George the Gentleman a great favourite in the London music-halls.

Mrs. Philip Kilgour, assisted by Mrs. John Carrington, gave an interesting and amusing exhibition of thought-reading. After another song by Mr. D. A. Green came one of the tit-bits of the evening. This was a rendering of Nat Ayer's song "Another Little Drink," in which Lt. T. B. Franks appeared as Alfred Lester, Mr. Howard Freeborn as George Robey and Mrs. C. O. Olliver as Violet Lorraine. The item kept the audience laughing right heartily. Mrs. Bowen played the accompaniment.

After an interval, Lt. Franks kept the audience amused for a while and then made way for the playlet entitled "The Conversion of Nat Sarge," with Major Law, Capt. and Mrs. Bristol and Lieut. Halford in the principal parts. The conversion of Nat Sarge was very laughable and both Major Law, who was responsible for the conversion, in the character of "The Bishop of Mistake," and Capt. Bristol, the man who allowed himself to be converted, gave good account of themselves, and at the close they thoroughly deserved the ovation they received. Lieut. Halford as "Buddies" and Mrs. Bristol as "Julia" filled their parts very satisfactorily.

## JAPANESE NATIONAL DEBT.

## NOW 2,793 MILLIONS.

According to official returns the amount of the public loans, foreign and internal, of Japan at the end of March amounted to 2,793,663,000 yen. The figure comprises 470,000 yen internal loan bonds newly issued during the month, 1,311,133,000 yen foreign loans and 1,422,424,000 yen internal loans. Excluded from the above mentioned amount are temporary treasury notes totalling 484,311,000 yen.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
MEMORIAL HOSTEL APPEAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR,—I am venturing to make a further appeal to all those who realise, and are grateful for the heroism and devotion of our Seamen during the great war, to help me in raising the further \$70,000 still needed to complete the £150 required to build and endow the Memorial Hostel which is to be erected in the Port of London as a testimony to the men of both Sea Services who laid down their lives for the Empire during the Great War.

A magnificent site has been acquired in the very centre of Sailortown—within easy reach of the Docks—and directly the remainder of the sum needed is raised we shall begin to build.

The Hostel is urgently needed, for at the present time hundreds of men are turned away nightly from the existing Hostels, and are forced to seek accommodation in most undesirable places, where they are often drugged or made drunk and then robbed of all they possess.

We hope to have 450 beds at least, and to provide the three things the men want, i.e. a decent bed, a decent meal and some decent recreation, and we ask all those who have the best interests of our seamen at heart, to help us to raise the remainder of the money.

We do not ask charity for the men—just gratitude. "We can never repay them for their sacrifices (15,000 of them laid down their lives), but to quote the last words of Admiral Lord Beresford: "It is a fine conception and deserves the utmost support of a grateful nation."

It is a National appeal and the Hostel when raised will be an untold blessing to the Empire's Seamen—Yours faithfully,

BEATRICE DIMSDALE.

President.

Wakefield House,  
32, Cheapside, London, E.C.4.

BRITISH FAR EASTERN  
GARRISONS.

## THEIR COST.

The following is the cost of various troops stationed in Far Eastern garrisons, exclusive of Indian or local troops:—

## SINGAPORE AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1 Battalion of Infantry (933 of all ranks) £189,553  
Royal Garrison Artillery (160 of all ranks) 34,473  
Royal Engineers (20 of all ranks) 5,007  
Other Corps and Departments (88 of all ranks) 20,888  
£249,920

## HONGKONG.

1 Battalion of Infantry (933 of all ranks) £189,498  
Royal Garrison Artillery (211 of all ranks) 45,343  
Royal Engineers (49 of all ranks) 10,517  
Other Corps and Departments (144 of all ranks) 35,937  
£274,293

## NORTH CHINA.

Corps and Departments (37 of all ranks) 28,723  
Details of Colonial troops and Indian troops in the various garrisons are omitted, although approximately known. The above figures are supposed to represent the strength of the British troops on April 1st, 1920, and the amount of money taken for them in the Estimates.

Some details of service troops will be shortly sent out to the North and South China Commands to fill vacancies in establishments.

DO CHOWDOGS DISLIKE  
COOKS?

## CASE IN THE LONDON LAW COURTS.

Whether chow dogs dislike people dressed as cooks, seeing that the Chinese eat these dogs, was a point raised by Mr. Justice Darling in the King's Bench Division, in an action brought by Miss Millicent Annie Hayward, a trained nurse, against her former employer, Mr. William Henry Smith, Finchley, for damages in consequence of a bite from a pet dog. A veterinary surgeon gave evidence that a chow was more ferocious than the ordinary British dog.

Mr. Justice Darling: Do you know whether this is a special dog which the Chinese cook and eat?—Yes.

Do you know whether these dogs particularly object to people dressed like cooks? (Laughing.)—No.

Since the incident complained of the chow had been run over by a motor-car and was afterwards destroyed.

Mr. Justice Darling, giving judgment for the defendant, with costs, said in his opinion Miss Hayward disliked the dog and the dog disliked her. It had not been established that the dog was savage or dangerous to mankind beyond the ordinary. What had been proved was that the chow was used for culinary purposes in his natural home in China. He was not called upon to go into the question of staves, but it might well be that in a kitchen a chow dog was more sensitive, and that was where he bit the plaintiff.

(Laughter.)

## Inexpensive Frocks

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S.

New Models exemplify many delightful and fascinating styles for coming wear, all with the inimitable impress of L. C. & Co's. quality.

From the simple Morning Frock to the elegant Evening Gown, each garment reveals that note of distinction which so insistently appeals wherever discriminating taste is exercised.



Just received a most beautiful collection of Day and Evening Gowns in Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Net, Voile and Cotton Crepe

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A. a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited—by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

HOTEL MANSIONS,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

NEW COLUMBIA  
RECORDS

A5667	II TROVATORE	ANYIL CHORUS	COLUMBIA OPERA CHORUS
A5681	MARITANA	CHORUS	"
	PUPPCHEN	ONE STOP	"
A5674	Y COME LA VA	TANGO	"
	SHORE AT LE LEI WAI	FOX TROT	"
	LADDER OF ROSES	ONE STOP	"
A2595	HERE COMES AMERICA	FOX TROT	"
	MICKEY	FOX TROT	"

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,  
16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

## Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

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HIGH-CLASS

## SUMMER SUITINGS

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SUBSTANTIAL LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS

INCLUDING

SMART LINENS COTTON AND SILK

FANCY CASHMERES

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES

ETC. ETC.

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, MAY 15th, commencing at 3.30 P.M.  
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.  
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.  
Hongkong, May 7th, 1920. 886

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CADDOPPEAR" VOY 2-HOME FROM CALCUTTA via RANGOON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns, at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on May 12th, at 10 A.M., and May 14th at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after May 14th, will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signatures immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board, Hongkong, May 7th, 1920. 889

## S.S. "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR"

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON & ANTWERP in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. B. RODENFUESS, Acting Agent, Hongkong, May 7th, 1920. 890

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROBE AND MOIL

## THE Steamship "YATSHING"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by May 13th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, May 7th, 1920. 891

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

## AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EURYADES" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after May 7th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the five storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th May will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th May or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, May 7th, 1920. 892

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

MR. J. A. GUTIERREZ is no longer in our employment and we will not be responsible for any transaction entered into by him. We also beg to notify the public that we have never been connected with Messrs. J. A. GUTIERREZ & CO., CHIN FAT & COMPANY, Hongkong, May 7th, 1920. 884

## KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

BOWLS COMPETITIONS, SEASON 1920.

MEMBERS are informed that the Entry Lists close on MAY 10th.

J. M. R. ALLAN, Hon. Secretary. 885

## WANTED.

WANTED by Frenchman 25 years old position in Commercial firm; has excellent knowledge of French, and fair knowledge of English.

Apply—GENINI, 151, bis Rue Paul Blanchy, Saigon. 887

## TO LET FURNISHED.

"A" HOUSE, May Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. 888

## FURS, AUSTRALIAN.

EXPERT buyers open buy for merchants this country, all classes. Commission only. HARRIS, HILL, "OBI" Bennett-street, Richmond, Victoria, Australia. 841

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(BRITISH SECTION).

THE PUBLIC is notified that the TRAINS advertised to leave Kowloon at 3.30 P.M. and Sham Chun at 2.04 P.M. on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY are liable to be CANCELLED in wet weather.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. 891

## ESTATE OF DENNIS KERIR MOSE—DECEASED.

ALL Persons having Claims against or owing monies to the above Estate are requested to notify the undersigned.

For and on behalf of the Executor, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, c/o LOW, BISHAM & MATTHEWS. 875

## KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

AMOI, CHINA.

## SECRETARY.

THE KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF AMOI is prepared to receive applications for the position of SECRETARY.

The candidate must have a knowledge of Book-keeping and a knowledge of Police work would be a recommendation.

Applications are to be by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Council, from whom particulars of the conditions of service can be obtained, and should give full details of the applicant's qualifications for the position.

Applicants should enclose copies of any references or testimonials they wish to submit for the consideration of the Council.

The appointment is to be made, and the duties undertaken, as immediately as possible.

By Order, H. J. MORSE, Chairman. 861

## WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN desires LESSONS in Japanese. Reply to—Box No. 965, Care of "Daily Press" Office. 865

## TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at PEAK, Fully Furnished, to be let from beginning of June for three/four months, rent \$250 per month.

Please apply—P. O. Box No. 6. 876

## TO LET.

NO. 61, PEAK, Four-Roomed House and Garden.

Apply—Box 886, Care of "Daily Press" Office. 866

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. 88

## INTIMATIONS

## ENTERTAINMENT.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), MAY 8th.

AT THE

ROYAL ARTILLERY THEATRE,

VICTORIA BARBACKS.

in aid of the

CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB

(St. Patrick's Hall, Garden Road).

FOR CATHOLIC SAILORS & SOLDIERS.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and LADY STUBBS, Commodore V. G. GURNEY, R.N., and Colonel J. YOUNG, Commanding the Forces in China.

ONE ACT PLAY—"THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL."

Major LAW, Captain and Mrs. BRISTOW and

Mr. E. A. HALPOM, Wilshire Regiment

THOUGHT READING—Mrs. KILGOUR, And VARIOUS ITEMS—Col. CROSS, Lt. FRANKS, R.N., and other Well-Known Amateurs.

The Band of the 2nd Wilshire Regiment will play.

Reserved Seats ... \$2.00

Body of Hall ... \$1.00

Sailors and Soldiers Half-Price.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES.

Commencing at 9.15 pm.

Down Open at 8.45 pm. 886

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CHAMBERS of COMMERCE, ROYAL CITY HALL, on MONDAY, MAY 10th, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order of the Committee, L. & GREENHILL, Hon. Secretary. 887

## HONGKONG

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 31st ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 14th, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, G. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager. 868

## BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 31st ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 14th, 1920, at 1.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, G. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager. 869

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 31st ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 14th, 1920, at 1.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, G. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager. 870

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company Office, 88, George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, MAY 22nd, 1920, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st February, 1920, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd May 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. 871

## THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at the offices of the undersigned on TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1920, at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th May to the 25th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. 872

## INTIMATION

## LAVENDER WATER.

## The Old English

## Perfume.

## Ideal for summer.

## Fragrant and

## refreshing.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

## LIMITED.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

was organised, but it was forbidden by the Commissioner of Defence, and as troops in the Chinese city and police in the Foreign Settlements took stringent measures to prevent parades and demonstrations the "Labour Day" celebration is described as having been something of a failure there.

At Canton the demonstration seems to have passed off without any molestation on the part of the authorities. There was a lantern parade and a "monster meeting" at which about five thousand persons are reported to have been present representing a great variety of Cantonese labour guilds.

At Peking also some effort was made by the Student organisation to get up a Labour demonstration. Students in motor-cars distributed pamphlets calling upon their "dear Labour comrades" to celebrate May 1st in honour of union labour.

"We should all work and we should all eat," said the pamphlet. "Those eating without labour, such as officials, politicians, missionaries, priests, monks, robbers, beggars, and immoral persons, should be deprived of their existence amongst us." Yet the pamphlet goes on to advocate that all the "dear Labour comrades" and students should become robbers!

"We should unite," it says, "and take back the lands, farms, factories, machinery, plant, and materials." This is to preach pure Bolshevism—a very great advance on the eight-hour day for labour advocated in Shanghai. The police of Peking arrested several of the students who distributed these pamphlets and we presume they will be charged in the Courts with propaganda inimical to the peace and security of the State.

We have stated simply the facts, so far as we know them, of this first attempt to inaugurate an annual celebration of Labour Day in China. There are circumstances which indicate it to be the work of some central organisation which, at least, has funds for propaganda, for the free distribution of a "Labour Magazine" appears to have been a feature of the demonstration. It would be interesting to know the source of these funds, and the inspiration of the movement. To what extent it is likely to develop among the workers in the big industrial centres of China it is impossible to predict, but in the present state of political unrest in China its inception cannot be viewed without misgiving.

Three cases (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever and one case of diphtheria were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

A little Chinese girl was attacked by footpads at the junction of Shanghai and Ningpo Streets on Thursday afternoon and a pair of bangles were stolen from her.

The Shanghai Golf Club has engaged the services of Carter, the Hanger Hill professional. He is expected to reach Shanghai in the middle of June, via Canada.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, political adviser to the Chinese Government, accompanied by his family, expects to return to China this summer, sailing from Vancouver on July 29th.

The Canton Municipality is reported to be contracting a loan of \$400,000 from the Kwongtung Tramway Company for five years, giving the Yu Shan Market and the old Chiangchun yamen as security.

The Indian judicial appointment offered to Sir John Bucknill, K.C., (formerly Attorney-General in Hongkong and at present Chief Justice at Singapore) is a Judgeship in the High Court at Allahabad.

Brigadier-General Sir W. H. Manning, Governor of Ceylon, is at present on leave at Home. He promised, before he left Ceylon, to consult Lord Milner in regard to the movement for constitutional reform in Ceylon.

News reached Shanghai by a recent mail of the death of Miss Alice Bradford, formerly matron of the Municipal Isolation Hospital. Miss Bradford had held this position for 15 years, only relinquishing it in 1917 on account of ill-health.

The water return for the month of April shows that 23,882 million gallons were stored in the City and Hill district waterworks during the month, against 1,244.48 million gallons in April last year. The consumption per head was 84.1 gallons against 22.3 gallons. In the Kowloon waterworks the storage and consumption were, respectively, 194.65 million gallons and 14 gallons, compared with 231.38 million gallons and 15.5 gallons during the corresponding month of 1919.

There are 40,000 public rickshas registered in the police stations in Peking, and the number is still on the increase. In order to set a limit to the number of these vehicles, the Metropolitan police headquarters have stopped the issue of new licences for public rickshas.

Among other local residents who left by the *Empress of Russia*, and were not mentioned in our previous paragraph were Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. J. Finlay Miller, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Muriel, and Mrs. H. E. Hayward.

In order to counteract what is described as the modern movement towards increased expenditure on ceremonial functions in China a National Ceremonies Bureau is to be established and attached to the Presidency. The Bureau it is stated will draw up regulations in connection with marriages, funerals and other official and private ceremonies on a more thrifty scale than has hitherto been followed.

Something apparently is being done with a view to the construction of that long-deferred loop line at Canton which will connect the Canton-Kowloon railway with the Yushan (Canton-Hankow) line. We read that the Military Governor is objecting to the proposed line passing north of his yamen. The railway companies are consulting the Canton Municipality regarding a proper passage through the city to the projected junction station of the two railways.

Now we have a criterion for what proportion of a man's salary ought to be paid in rent, observes the *Singapore Free Press*. Municipal officers with quarters furnished with heavy furniture are to pay ten per cent. of their salary as a rental. Bringing this to outside life, a clerk on \$80 ought to be able to get a partly furnished house for six dollars a month. And the *Taiwan* must be in receipt of \$2,000 a month, before he is justified in spending \$200 a month for a partly furnished house. How does this apply to outside life?

Since May 1st the price of rice at Canton has fallen from \$1 to \$1.50 per picul. Rice is now selling from \$3.55 to \$3.60 a picul. The reason given for the sudden drop in price, says the *Canton Times*, was the recent arrival of 3,000 piculs from Wuhu and some from Hunan. Unfavourable weather makes boarding no longer possible, thus forcing the wholesale merchants to release their holdings from storage; and the action of wholesale merchants makes profiteering among retailers impossible. It is expected that the present price may last until the end of the month.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

THE KIAOCHOW CONTROVERSY.

PEKING, May 6th.

The recent Japanese Note to China calling attention to the receipt by Japan of German documents relative to Kiaochow and urging China to have the matter settled has aroused renewed popular interest.

While the Press is clamouring for the Government to refuse to negotiate directly with Japan, the Government has decided that a reply be made to the latest Japanese Note to the effect that there is no need for negotiations regarding the surrender of Kiaochow to China. China will gladly take over the territory when Japan announces the date.

AEROPLANE TRIP.

PEKING, May 6th.

To-morrow a Handley-Page aeroplane flies to Tientsin and back with a distinguished passenger list.

THROUGH LETTERS' AGENCY.

RUMANIAN CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

SHIMA, May 4th.

The Crown Prince of Rumania sails from Calcutta for Japan on May 22nd.

MAN BEHIND THE SCENES IN CHINA.

LONDON, May 6th.

Sir John Jordan, ex-Minister to Peking, interviewed on his arrival in London, was of opinion that Bolshevism would not make great headway in China as the Land Laws were good, and peasants were holding land direct from the State. China, looking to England and the United States for general guidance. England and America required a strong, organised China for a strong China was the world's commercial asset. China, after the war, was noteworthy for its strong public opinion, but the public opinion was in need of guidance. Forty years ago there was one newspaper in China; now there were hundreds of them. The most powerful man in China was Yuan Shih-kai, one of Yuan Shih-kai's Generals. He was the man behind the scenes.



## HIGH PRICES PROBLEM: NO PROSPECT OF EARLY SOLUTION.

### SINN FEIN CAMPAIGN IN UNITED STATES:

PROTESTS IN PARLIAMENT.

### POLISH CAMPAIGN IN UKRAINE:

WILL IT Wipe OUT BOLSHIEVISM?

### NEW BISHOP OF HONGKONG.

(LATEST CABLES.)

#### OSBRE OF HIGH PRICES.

NO PROSPECT OF DELIVERANCE.

London, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, the Food Minister, Mr. McCurdy, said it ought to be realised that last year's expectations of a fall in prices were not founded on a solid basis and ought to be entirely discarded. He was unable to understand how business men and statesmen throughout the world were able to take such an optimistic view of the progress of the reconstruction of the war-devastated world. There was no prospect of an immediate improvement either in the supply or in the price of sugar required in Great Britain, but world production was down by 3,500,000 tons. Rigid rationing in Great Britain had resulted in economies of consumption of sugar by 700,000 tons, but this was exactly counterbalanced by increased consumption in the United States.

Wheat prices were the most important factor in determining wages throughout the world.

The world's wheat crop will be reduced in the forthcoming twelve months in the United States, and the exportation will be 4,000,000 tons less than in the current year. India was the only wheat-producing country where increase was forecasted, but a million and a half tons of increase would not largely be available for exportation. He dwelt on the likelihood of a rise in prices in the importing countries which would be reflected in the price of every other commodity.

It is estimated that the supplies of butter available in Great Britain in 1920 will be 100,000 tons, as compared with 200,000 tons in the year before the war. British butter production was still below the pre-war rate. The Irish supply would also largely fall.

There were no clear signs to enable him to give an estimate when the world shortage was likely materially to improve.

### NEW BISHOP OF HONGKONG.

THE REV. C. R. DUPPUY.

London, May 28th.

The Reverend C. R. Duppu, Home Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has been appointed Bishop of Hongkong on Bishop Lander's retirement.

### REGULATING DRUG TRAFFIC

NEW MEASURE BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

London, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Short has formally introduced a Bill regulating the importation and exportation, manufacture, sale and use of opium and other dangerous drugs.

### AMERICA'S PETROLEUM.

ONLY EIGHTEEN MORE YEARS TO RUN.

London, May 28th.

According to the United States Geological Survey, America, which is using twice as much petroleum yearly as all the rest of the world, has only eighteen years' supply left.

### GENERAL PERSHING MOBBED

STRANGE EXPERIENCE IN PANAMA CITY.

London, May 28th.

The Times' Panama correspondent says General Pershing was mobbed in Panama City, owing to the United States seizing, under the Treaty of 1904, the Island of Taboga at the Pacific entrance to the canal for the purpose of fortification. Police dispersed the mob.

The landowners allege trickery and under-payment in the expropriation, but the Canal officials state that the sale contracts were freely signed.

### SHIPPING BOARD ACT.

PROSECUTION FOR ITS INFRACTION.

London, May 28th.

Bonnie Charles Morse, of the United States Steamship Company, and the John K. McCullough Company, Captain W. S. Mitchell has been indicted on a charge of violating the Shipping Board Act prohibiting the sale of American-registered vessels to foreigners. Bail was allowed.

### SUGAR FROM SAWDUST.

PITTSBURGH CHEMISTS' CLAIM.

London, May 28th.

A telegram from New York says that the authorities at Pittsburgh are investigating the claim of a research chemist of the manufacture of sugar by a chemical conversion of sawdust. It is claimed that a pound of sawdust will yield three-quarters of a pound of fine sugar, costing \$1.

(LATEST CABLES.)

### THE WAR ON BOLSHIEVISM.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PETLURA-PILSUDSKI COMBINE.

London, May 28th.

The Daily Telegraph's Milan correspondent says that latest reports show that the Russian peasants are ripe for revolt against the Moscow Soviet, and would enthusiastically co-operate with an army of real liberators. Consequently, the Polish and Ukrainian offensive may ultimately end the Bolshevik regime in Russia. Ukraine's leader Petlura was originally a schoolmaster. He first came into prominence when he formed an army and opposed the German domination in 1918. After Denikin's failure in Ukraine, due to the non-recognition of her independence, Petlura accepted Bolshevik help to drive out Denikin, and then faced the task of driving out the Reds. After this, Petlura, in November, 1918, secretly negotiated a compact with the Reds and used the winter in preparations for the spring offensive.

Some well-informed persons have emphasised for the past two years that the only hope of defeating Bolshevism was a Polish-Ukrainian coalition.

On the first day of the offensive the Bolshevik army, which was defeated, consisted of 38 infantry and 17 cavalry Divisions. The Reds lost nearly all the artillery. Then Moscow sent a wireless to Warsaw imploring for the resumption of peace negotiations, which were cynically broken off.

PERILOUS POSSIBILITIES OF POLISH OFFENSIVE.

London, May 28th.

Though the Polish offensive into Russian territory aiming at establishing a free Ukraine and at cutting off the Bolsheviks from the Black Sea has started well, the Poles are confronted with a hard task and uneasiness continues to be expressed in the London Press lest initial victories may blind them to the perilous possibilities of precipitate action. That the Polish Government's action is not wholly supported by the people is seen from a statement from Warsaw which states that Grubski, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of Foreign Affairs, has resigned after an excited discussion in which he attacked the Government's policy in Ukraine, though the Committee, eventually, passed a vote of confidence in the Government, by 19 votes to 8.

SOVIET TAKES UP POLISH CHALLENGE.

COPENHAGEN, May 28th.

M. Krassin, the head of the Russian Trade Delegation, interviewed, said that all the Soviet Republics would take up the Polish challenge. He was confident of the result now that the Soviets were again in possession of petroleum and coal.

SECRET AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND.

London, May 28th.

A telegram from Kovno says it is reported that Poland has concluded a secret agreement with Finland. This has alarmed Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia who may combine in mutual defence against the new Triple of Finland, Poland and Ukraine. Meanwhile, Berlin dispatches show that the Poles are faced with serious troubles with Germans in the ceded provinces.

(LATEST CABLES.)

### BAKU SURRENDERS TO BOLSHIEVISTS.

London, May 28th.

The Times' correspondent at Constantinople says that Baku surrendered after a brief bombardment by the Soviet Fleet. Six thousand Bolshevik troops are occupying the town. Soviet agents are endeavouring to induce the Armenian Dashnakists, who are behind the Ertan Government, to accept Soviet control of the foreign relations of internal independence. Furthermore, they are offering military aid and the same territorial concessions as the Entente have offered.

### BOLSHIEVISTS IN GEORGIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28th.

The Bolsheviks are reported to have entered Georgia in the west from the Darjask Pass and in the south from Vladikavkaz.

### HUNGARY'S OBJECTIONS.

PARIS, May 28th.

The Ambassadors' Council, in reply to Hungarian objections to the proposed Treaty, explains the reasons of its inability to modify the frontiers assigned to Hungary. States. The application of the plebiscite in regions where populations are most confused would encounter insurmountable difficulties. Certain concessions have been made in the application of the principles, outside the territorial clauses. The Hungarian reply is due on May 16th.

### AMERICA'S PEACE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, May 28th.

Officials are of opinion that the Knox peace resolution as regards Germany which will form the subject of debate in the Senate to-day is certain to be vetoed by President Wilson, if adopted by Congress. The Senate has favourably reported on Senator Lodge's resolution, urging that the Northern Epirus and twelve Aegean Sea islands, off the western coast of Asia Minor, be awarded to Greece.

### OPENING FRENCH COALMINES

IN DEVASTATED REGIONS.

PARIS, May 28th.

The first shaft of restored coalmines in the devastated regions was opened at Amiche, and is furnished with all improvements, greatly increasing the output capacity as compared with the pre-war standard.

(LATEST CABLES.)

### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FUTURE OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

London, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law said that he had no information that it was intended to continue the work of the Supreme Council alongside the League of Nations.

### LABOUR OFFICE'S RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

London, May 28th.

Answering Mr. John Guest, Mr. Bonar Law stated the International Labour Office's Commission to Russia will consist of five workers, five employers and two officials—the two former to be chosen by the respective groups on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Britain and France had been asked to nominate officials. The Soviet Government had not so far replied to the request to admit the Commission, which would not go unless a reply was received.

### POSITION OF SULTAN OF EGYPT.

London, May 28th.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that the position of Sultan Fouad of Egypt was the same as that of his predecessor, Hussein. Fouad derived authority from the King in the same way as the ex-Khedive derived authority from the Sultan of Turkey. Fouad's son was recognised as the heir to the throne.

Harmsworth added that the Imperial Government was entitled to decide questions affecting the succession to the throne of Egypt by virtue of the assumption of the rights previously exercised by Turkey.

(LATEST CABLES.)

### MR. BONAR LAW ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

London, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Viscount Curzon with regard to the trial of war criminals, Mr. Bonar Law said the matter was discussed at San Remo and it was understood action was being taken in Paris, but he declined to give partial information until he knew what was being done.

### NEW IRISH BOYCOTT.

London, May 28th.

Replying to questions with regard to Sinn Feiners boycotting ex-Servicemen in Ireland, who were consequently unemployed, Mr. Bonar Law said the Government is fully alive to the difficulties of ex-Servicemen and is doing what it can to relieve the position.

### POLISH OFFENSIVE.

London, May 28th.

Replying to Mr. Spoor, Mr. Bonar Law agreed that the territory now occupied by Poland exceeded the boundaries assigned to Poland by the Supreme Council.

Col. Wedgwood suggested that the Polish Government be informed that no amount of fighting would alter the boundaries. Mr. Bonar Law replied that Poland was quite aware of that.

Replying to Major Mackenzie Wood, Mr. Bonar Law said the Government was not supporting the Polish attack on Russia, morally or materially. The Government had not put pressure on Poland in the direction of peace.

### JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.

London, May 28th.

Replying to Dr. Murray, Mr. Bonar Law said the Government opined that the action of the Japanese in Siberia was not such as required the approval of the Allies.

### IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

London, May 28th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Halsbury asked the Government's policy as regards the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Committee's relation to the war staffs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He paid a tribute to the Committee as the most efficient way of bringing the Dominions into consultation. The Committee provided a roof under which the Overseas Ministers could come without the slightest sense of sacrificing their independence. He recommended the retention of the Committee as the ideal organisation for affording intercourse and co-operation between the Army and the Navy and as according more with the constitution of the Empire.

Lord Curzon, replying, said that the Committee was an advisory one and had no executive authority. It had thoroughly justified itself before and during the war. Lord Curzon denied that the war had found us unprepared. Our war book was not only superior to anything of the same kind existing in any other country, but the actual dangers to which it had been prepared for all existing developments exceeded that even of the ablest and most scientific of our foes. The Defence Committee was not extinct, but had not met during the last few years owing to the Peace Conference. The Imperial Communications Committee was also actively operating. The scheme of the future Imperial defence must largely be suspended until all the treaties have been drawn up, especially the one with Turkey. The Defence Committee's work would be co-ordinated with the British branch of the League of Nations. It would not be wise to indicate too definitely the Imperial defence policy, until after the weighty decisions of the forthcoming Imperial Conference. Some thought that the effects of such a conference would be a form of Imperial Cabinet either for war purposes or generally.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, May 28th.

The 14th session of the Council of the League of Nations is meeting in Rome on May 14th to discuss arrangements for the first meeting of the assembly of the League, the League's Budget, and the constitution of the permanent commission on questions of disarmament under Article IX of the Covenant.

(LATEST CABLES.)

### UNREST IN IRELAND.

EFFECT OF SINN FEIN CAMPAIGN IN UNITED STATES.

London, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Horatio Bottomley, Mr. Bonar Law said it is understood that appeals for subscriptions for Bond Certificates, addressed to the Sinn Feiner Dr. Valera, are still appearing in certain newspapers in the United States. The Government did not propose to make representations to America on the subject.

Mr. Bottomley drew attention to the report that already £2,000,000 had been subscribed, triumphal processions held and Dr. Valera entertained by State Governors, and suggested that this amounted to an unfriendly act.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it is not always wise to take action to which we are legally entitled.

Commander Wedgwood affirmed that the malicious campaign was destroying Anglo-American friendship.

Mr. Chadwick described the bestowal of the freedom, on the outlaw, Dr. Valera, of New Orleans as a deliberate insult by an ostensibly friendly Power.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was quite satisfied that such demonstrations in no way represented the good feeling of the United States. He believed that any action of the British Government in this connection would only make the relations worse.

(LATEST CABLES.)

### RAID FOR ARMS IN IRELAND.

WELL-KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGISTS' COURAGEOUS STAND.

London, May 28th.

A midnight raid for arms took place at the residence of Sir Arthur Vicar in County Kerry. Sir Arthur Vicar was writing in the library, when some one knocked and demanded admittance in the name of the District Inspector of Police, but admittance was refused. The massive doors were then smashed in with sledgehammers and axes, and Sir Arthur Vicar found himself surrounded by a hundred men. Fifteen entered and demanded the arms which were in the strong room.

Sir Arthur Vicar refused to deliver the keys, despite the fact that fifteen guns were levelled at his head. Sir Arthur Vicar asked if he was prepared to meet his God—replied "Far better than you." Ultimately the raiders' courage failed. The strong room did not yield to their attacks. The raiders despaired, after firing a pistol into the kitchen to frighten the servants.

[Sir Arthur Vicar, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., is a Government Trustee of the National Library of Ireland, and besides heraldry and genealogy is generally interested in matters of art.]

### AMERICAN PROTEST TO BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 28th.

Eighty-eight members of American House of Representatives have signed a cablegram, which is being sent to Mr. Lloyd George protesting against the imprisonment without trial of persons arrested in Ireland for political reasons.

### THE UNITED STATES.

FACING ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL TRIAL CRISIS.

London, May 28th.

A telegram from New York says that the United States is facing an economic and industrial crisis. Work is slowing down owing to the exorbitant wage demands. A leading New York banker prophesies a money panic unless drastic curtailments of credit for non-essentials are enforced.

### AMERICAN TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

WASHINGTON, May 28th.

The operation of the country's telegraphs and telephones in war-time has resulted in a deficit of \$14,000,000.

### THE GOLD CASE.

SENTENCES ALTERED ON APPEAL.

London, May 28th.

The appeal of the defendants in the gold case has been dismissed, but the sentences have been altered to a fine of £500 in each case.

### AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

ASKING FOR INCREASED FREIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, May 28th.

The Association of Railway Executives has requested the Inter-State Commerce Commission to permit an increase in freight rates in order to enable the railways to raise \$1,017,000,000 so as to bring their income to the six per cent. basis for which the Transportation Act provides.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DRIVES LOCOMOTIVE OF ROYAL TRAIN.

MARLBOROUGH, May 28th.

The Prince of Wales, from Napier to Wellington, drove the locomotive of the royal train for eighteen miles.

### WONDERFUL DEMONSTRATIONS.

WELLINGTON, May 28th.

The Prince of Wales arrived this evening. His reception in the Capital reached a superb climax with wonderful demonstrations from houses overlooking the two mile route to Government House, which took the Royal procession one hour to traverse. The illuminated and the decorated streets were crowded, the spectators overflowing with enthusiasm.

### A CAIRO CORRECTION.

CAIRO, May 28th.

It was two British orderlies, not officers, who were wounded, as cabled on May 24.

(LATEST CABLES.)

### THE DISCORD IN SONORA.

REVOLUTIONARIES REACH MEXICO CITY.

New York, May 28th.

A message from Aguaprieta says that the revolutionary forces claim to have reached the suburb of Mexico City. A message from El Paso says revolutionary troops have entered Juarez and that they were acclaimed.

(LATEST CABLES.)

### OIL FUEL FOR AUSTRALIA.

AGREEMENT WITH ANGLO-PERSIAN COMPANY.

MELBOURNE, May 28th.

The Commonwealth House of Representatives has agreed to the reading of a Bill approving of an agreement between the Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to supply oil to Australian ports. The Company will form a refining undertaking with a capital of £300,000, the Commonwealth taking up £250,000 of stock, also undertaking to protect the Company equally against dumping and unfair competition.

### BRITISH MINISTER ENTERTAINED.

ANGLO-CHINESE SOCIETY.

HIS CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

His Excellency the British Minister and Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff were guests of honour at a dinner given on April 29th, at Peking, in the theatre of the British Legation by the Anglo-Chinese Society. There was an unusually large attendance. Sir Reginald Gamble presided, and was supported by Sir Francis Aglen, Admiral Tsai Ting-tan, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Admiral Sir Sah Chen-ping, General Tinn and others.

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Bailey Alston and expressed the pleasure of the members in having him amongst them again. Mr. Alston was endowed with considerable ability, but he had a great desideratum in a Minister to Peking—he loved China. (Applause.) The speaker then announced that Mr. Alston had consented to become honorary vice-president of the Society.

Mr. Alston, who was warmly greeted on rising to reply, in referring to his appointment as vice-president of the Society in succession to Sir John Jordan, said that it was not usually given to newly-appointed Ministers to have the advantage of the experience gained by long years of residence and knowledge of people and language, possessed by Sir John Jordan, when he became Minister to China; and therefore any one attempting to step into his shoes was severely handicapped from the start. In any capacity, Sir John Jordan was irreplaceable. (Applause.)

### ANGLO-CHINESE CO-OPERATION.

After expressing his pleasure on learning that the Society had done useful work during the last two years, His Excellency proceeded: "I have always had the greatest confidence in the future derived from co-operation of the Anglo-Saxon and the Chinese races. Sharp as is the contrast between the energetic mentality of the Anglo-Saxon and the philosophic outlook of the Chinese, there is something strangely common in temperament to both nations. It is still true that the word of the Chinese merchant is as good as his bond, and we may hope that both nations have this in common, that they believe in a square deal. The Chinese understand the Anglo-Saxon much better than they did 50 or even 20 years ago, and the Anglo-Saxon are slowly but surely recognizing the fine characteristics of the Chinese. And I am supported in my confidence for the future by the splendid work which is being done by the Anglo-Chinese Society in bringing our respective nations together and in cementing the bonds which already so happily exist between our two countries and which we all hope will grow ever closer in the general interest of world peace."

(LATEST CABLES.)

### THE NAVY.

Admiral Sir Tinn-Kan in a typically racy speech proposed the toast of "The Navy," the salt of the earth. Referring to the part played by the British Navy in the war, he remarked that Lactus had said that the "greater fighter would not necessarily fight." The British Navy had been a steel chain thrown across the neck of Germany stopping her breathing and enfeebling her.



### THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.

The Denniston Players wind up their Hongkong season to-night with "Our Wives," which is a delightful comedy by two comparatively new authors, Helton Craft and Frank Mandel. It is a play with the sex problem as the motif. It is, however, different from many plays of that nature in that it is described as "pure, unadulterated, rippling fun" just as a ocean and wholesome as a play can be. A delightful love story is woven into the comedy and the play gives an excellent opportunity to all the members of the Company. The Denniston Players have emphatically made good. Here, and "Our Wives" promise to enhance their popularity.



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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 8th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"CHENGTHU"	On 11th May, 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SUIYANG"	On 11th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 18th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"TEAN"	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 20th May, 4 P.M.

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"HAICHONG"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 11th May, at 3 P.M.
"HAILONG"	... Capt. Ed. Walker	FRIDAY, 14th May, at 3 P.M.
"HAICHONG"	... Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 3 P.M.

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"CITY OF COLOMBO"	... via Suez ...	1st May.
"BURYMACHER"	... via Panama ...	2nd May.
"HOWICK HALL"	... via Suez ...	27th May.
"TELMACHUS"	... via Panama ...	10th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

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**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NORE"	8,700	11th May Noon.	Marseilles, Lyon & Antwerp.
"DUNERA"	5,400	13th May.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NOVARA"	7,000	28th May.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

"MUTTRA"	4,700	14th May	Straits, Hongkong & Calcutta.
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**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd May	For Sydney, via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville and Brisbane.
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**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	12th May	Shanghai & Japan.
"NELORE"	7,000	15th May	Shanghai & Japan.
"DELTA"	8,100	16th May	Shanghai Only.

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**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Dore, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	21,000	May 9th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 13th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	23,000	June 17th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	July 5th.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 9th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 13th.
ANYO MARU	12,000	Sept. 8th.

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Steamer

CHOYO MARU ... May 24th.

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STEAMER &amp; DEPARTURE SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOUS"	30,000	On or about 17th May.
	"AMAZON"	10,000	On or about

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"HAYRE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th June.

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"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Middle of July.

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"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th May.

"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 16th May.

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"UNAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st June.

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"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th June.

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"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 5th June.

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"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 8th May.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

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